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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/803,347	03/18/2004	Jeffrey P. Buschmann	03-1-515-D5	5817
7590	07/26/2006			EXAMINER REHM, ADAM C
William E. Meyer OSRAM SYLVANIA Inc. 100 Endicott Street Danvers, MA 01923			ART UNIT 2875	PAPER NUMBER

DATE MAILED: 07/26/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/803,347	BUSCHMANN ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Adam C. Rehm	2875	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 May 2006.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-16 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-16 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

1. Claims 1 and 2 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over MAYER ET AL. (US 6,724,135) and COOPER ET AL. (US 5,997,154). MAYER provides:

- A sealed electric lamp capsule (20) having two or more electric in-leads (22/23);
- A support holding the lamp capsule (32);
- A reflector having an interior wall defining a cavity of rotation (10, Fig. 1), the reflector having a first edge defining a base opening (19) and a second edge defining a face opening (10, the side opposite to 19), the interior wall including one or more projections/steps offset from the face opening and extending into the defined cavity (10, portion adjacent to lens 11); the reflector enclosing the lamp capsule (Fig. 1);
- A lens located entirely in the defined cavity and spanning a cross section of the cavity adjacent the one or more projections (Fig. 1 illustrates lens 11 recessed entirely within the reflector 10), and sealed along the lens to the interior surface (11, Fig.1), and

- A threaded base providing electrical connection for the two or more electric leads and mechanical support for the support frame (41, Fig. 1 and Column 3, Lines 33-64).

2. While MAYER discloses the claimed invention, MAYER does not disclose a lens being offset from the face opening and fully recessed therefrom. However, COOPER teaches a lens recessed in a holder in order to avoid damage to the lens (Fig. 2, Column 5, Lines 33-47). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify MAYER and use the fully-recessed lens as taught by COOPER in order to provide a more durable lens that is resistant to damage.

3. Claims 3, 4 and 13-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over MAYER ET AL. (US 6,724,135) and COOPER ET AL. (US 5,997,154) as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of HARADEN ET AL. (US 5,254,901). MAYER provides the elements as recited above, but does not provide rigid tubes, a non-conducting body or two through passages. However, HARADEN teaches rigid tubes (304 and 305) as well as a non-conducting body (209/309, Column 2, Lines 61-68) mechanically attached/coupled/bonded via an intermediate material/adhesive (211) to and axially extending from and through two passages in a reflector base/end wall (201/301, base of reflector 201, Column 2, Line 66-Column 3, Line 2/Column 3, Lines 36-47), having electrical connections extending through the tubes (306/307/312/313) and crimped with flared ends to lock the elements to the end wall (Figs. 2 and 3) for a safe electric connection (Column 1, Lines 1-3). It is well known that an insulating or non-conducting body is required to prevent electric shock or shortage

within an electrical device. As such, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the MAYER device and use the insulated tubes of HARADEN in order to safely convey leads from a light source to an energy source.

4. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over MAYER ET AL. (US 6,724,135) and COOPER ET AL. (US 5,997,154) as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of HARADEN ET AL. (US 5,254,901) and VAN LIER ET AL. (US 6,600,256). MAYER provides the elements as recited above, but does not provide a rigid non-conducting body or axially extending crevices.

5. Regarding the rigid non-conducting body, HARADEN teaches a rigid non-conducting body (209/309, Column 2, Lines 61-68) that is mechanically attached/coupled/bonded via an intermediate material/adhesive (211) to and axially extending from and through a reflector base/end wall (201/301, base of reflector 201, Column 2, Line 66-Column 3, Line 2/Column 3, Lines 36-47), having electrical connections extending through the tubes (306/307/312/313) and crimped with flared ends (Figs. 2 and 3) for a safe electric connection (Column 1, Lines 1-3). It is well known that an insulating or non-conducting body is required to prevent electric shock or shortage within an electrical device. As such, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the MAYER device and use the insulated tubes of HARADEN in order to safely convey leads from a light source to an energy source.

6. Regarding the axially extending crevices, VAN LIER teaches two axially extending crevices (42, axial portion centrally located and axial end portion located at a perimeter edge) for the purpose of supporting conductor leads 43 (Column 4, Lines 9-11). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify MAYER and use the non-conductive body as taught by HARADEN in order to provide a safe electrical connection and crevices as taught by VAN LIER in order to provide support for the leads and electrical connection thereof.

7. Claims 8-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over MAYER ET AL. (US 6,724,135), COOPER ET AL. (US 5,997,154), HARADEN ET AL. (US 5,254,901) and VAN LIER ET AL. (US 6,600,256). MAYER provides:

- A sealed electric lamp capsule (20) having two or more electric in-leads (22/23);
- A support holding the lamp capsule (32);
- A reflector having an interior wall defining a cavity of rotation (10, Fig. 1), the reflector having a first edge defining a base opening (19) and a second edge defining a face opening (10, the side opposite to 19), the interior wall including one or more projections/steps offset from the face opening and extending into the defined cavity (10, portion adjacent to lens 11); the reflector enclosing the lamp capsule (Fig. 1);
- A lens located entirely in the defined cavity and spanning a cross section of the cavity adjacent the one or more projections (Fig. 1 illustrates lens 11

recessed entirely within the reflector 10), and sealed along the lens to the interior surface (11, Fig.1), and

- A threaded base providing electrical connection for the two or more electric leads and mechanical support for the support frame (41, Fig. 1 and Column 3, Lines 33-64).

8. While MAYER discloses the claimed invention, MAYER does not disclose a lens being offset from the face opening and fully recessed therefrom, rigid tubes, a non-conducting body or axially extending crevices.

9. Regarding the recessed lens, COOPER teaches a lens recessed in a holder in order to avoid damage to the lens (Fig. 2, Column 5, Lines 33-47). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify MAYER and use the fully-recessed lens as taught by COOPER in order to provide a more durable lens that is resistant to damage.

10. Regarding the rigid tubes and non-conducting body, HARADEN teaches rigid tubes (304 and 305) as well as a non-conducting body (209/309, Column 2, Lines 61-68) that is mechanically attached/coupled/bonded via an intermediate material/adhesive (211) to and axially extending from and through a reflector base/end wall (201/301, base of reflector 201, Column 2, Line 66-Column 3, Line 2/Column 3, Lines 36-47), having electrical connections extending through the tubes (306/307/312/313) and crimped with flared ends (Figs. 2 and 3) for a safe electric connection (Column 1, Lines 1-3). It is well known that an insulating or non-conducting body is required to prevent electric shock or shortage within an electrical device. As such, it would have been

obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the MAYER device and use the insulated tubes of HARADEN in order to safely convey leads from a light source to an energy source.

13. Regarding the axially extending crevices, VAN LIER teaches two axially extending crevices (42, axial portion centrally located and axial end portion located at a perimeter edge) for the purpose of supporting conductor leads 43 (Column 4, Lines 9-11). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify MAYER and use the non-conductive body as taught by HARADEN in order to provide a safe electrical connection and crevices as taught by VAN LIER in order to provide support for the leads and electrical connection thereof.

11. Claims 1 and 2 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over KRAPP ET AL. (US 5,534,742) and MAYER ET AL. (US 6,724,135). KRAPP provides:

- A sealed electric lamp capsule having two in-leads (15);
- A support frame holding the lamp capsule (portion supporting lamp 10);
- A reflector (1) having an interior wall defining a cavity of rotation (2), the reflector having a first edge defining a base opening and a second edge defining a face opening (edges adjacent to base and face openings, Fig. 1), the interior wall including a projection/step offset from the face opening and extending into the defined cavity (step abutted by lens), the reflector enclosing the lamp capsule (Fig. 1); and
- A lens with an exterior-most face located entirely in the defined cavity and spanning a cross-section of the cavity adjacent the projection and sealed

along the lens to the interior surface, the lens being offset from the face opening sufficient that the whole of the lens is recessed from the face opening and spanning the face opening (9, Fig. 1).

12. While KRAPP substantially discloses the claimed invention, KRAPP does not disclose a threaded base as claimed. However, MAYER teaches a threaded base providing electrical connection for the two or more electric leads and mechanical support for the support frame to provide a common electrical connection (41, Fig. 1 and Column 3, Lines 33-64). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify KRAPP and use the common electrical connection as taught by MAYER in order to provide the KRAPP device with increased adaptability by allowing for use in applications that accommodate common electrical engagement devices.

13. Claims 8 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over KRAPP ET AL. (US 5,534,742), MAYER ET AL. (US 6,724,135) and HARADEN ET AL. (US 5,254,901). KRAPP provides:

- A sealed electric lamp capsule having two in-leads (15);
- A support frame holding the lamp capsule (portion supporting lamp 10);
- A reflector (1) having an interior wall defining a cavity of rotation (2), the reflector having a first edge defining a base opening and a second edge defining a face opening (edges adjacent to base and face openings, Fig. 1), the interior wall including a projection/step offset from the face opening

and extending into the defined cavity (step abutted by lens), the reflector enclosing the lamp capsule (Fig. 1); and

- A lens with an exterior-most face located entirely in the defined cavity and spanning a cross-section of the cavity adjacent the projection and sealed along the lens to the interior surface, the lens being offset from the face opening sufficient that the whole of the lens is recessed from the face opening and spanning the face opening (9, Fig. 1).

14. While KRAPP substantially discloses the claimed invention, KRAPP does not disclose a threaded base, rigid tubes or a non-conducting body as claimed.

15. Regarding the threaded base, MAYER teaches a threaded base providing electrical connection for the two or more electric leads and mechanical support for the support frame to provide a common electrical connection (41, Fig. 1 and Column 3, Lines 33-64). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify KRAPP and use the common electrical connection as taught by MAYER in order to provide the KRAPP device with increased adaptability by allowing for use in applications that accommodate common electrical engagement devices.

16. Regarding the rigid tubes and non-conducting body, HARADEN teaches rigid tubes (304 and 305) as well as a non-conducting body (209/309, Column 2, Lines 61-68) mechanically attached/coupled/bonded via an intermediate material/adhesive (211) to and axially extending from and through two passages in a reflector base/end wall (201/301, base of reflector 201, Column 2, Line 66-Column 3, Line 2/Column 3, Lines 36-47), having electrical connections extending through the tubes (306/307/312/313)

and crimped with flared ends to lock the elements to the end wall (Figs. 2 and 3) for a safe electric connection (Column 1, Lines 1-3). It is well known that an insulating or non-conducting body is required to prevent electric shock or shortage within an electrical device. As such, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the KRAPP device and use the insulated tubes of HARADEN in order to safely convey leads from a light source to an energy source.

Response to Amendment

17. The finality of the last office action is withdrawn.
18. The 112 Rejection is withdrawn.

Response to Arguments

19. Applicant's arguments have been fully considered but are partially moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion/Correspondence

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Adam C. Rehm whose telephone number is 571.272.8589. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9-5:30 EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Sandra O'Shea can be reached on 571.272.2378. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

ACR
7/12/2006



THOMAS M. SEMBER
PRIMARY EXAMINER